

U.N. votes 112 to 7 for Palestinian state

UNITED NATIONS, July 29 (AP) -- The U.N. General Assembly, in the climax to a week's emergency session, adopted a resolution today giving Israel a deadline of next Nov. 15 to start withdrawing from occupied Arab territories and calling for a West Bank-Gaza Strip Palestinian state.

The vote was 112 to 7 with 24 abstentions. The United States voted against the resolution, sponsored by 40 non-aligned and communist countries. Israel, Norway, Australia, Canada, Guatemala and the Dominican Republic also voted "no."

Among the abstainers were the nine countries in the European Economic Community -- Ireland, Britain, France, West Germany, Denmark, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg and Italy. The majority in favour consisted of almost all the Third World and Communist nations.

Egypt, now in U.S.-promoted talks with Israel on Palestinian autonomy, was among those that voted for the proposal.

The Assembly also adopted a second resolution asking the U.N. Palestinian rights committee to "study thoroughly the reasons for the refusal of Israel to comply" with U.N. resolutions on Palestine.

The vote on that was 112-5 with 26 abstentions. The United States, Israel, Guatemala, Canada and Australia voted "no."

The main resolution holds out the threat of recourse to the Security Council and the imposition of mandatory sanctions under Chapter VII of the U.N. Charter if Israel failed to comply.

Diplomats said there was no chance sanctions would be applied, however, it only because of the Americans' veto power.

Shortly before voting began, the delegate of Senegal, Mr. Fallou Kane, who is chairman of the Palestinian rights committee, added a new paragraph to the text of the main resolution. This contained a demand that Israel comply fully with all U.N. resolutions on occupied Jerusalem, in particular a Security Council resolution adopted on June 30.

This rejected moves by the Knesset to consolidate the unification of East and West Jerusalem and proclaim the united city Israel's capital. The U.S. incurred Israeli wrath by abstaining on that resolution, thus permitting its adoption.

Israel had appealed for an American veto.

In the Palestinian rights resolution, the Assembly:

-- calls for the Palestinians' return "to their homes and property in Palestine, from which they have been displaced and uprooted."

-- says the Palestinian people have the right to establish their "own independent sovereign state."

-- reaffirms the right of the Palestine Liberation Organisation to participate on an equal footing in all U.N. deliberations and conferences to settle the Middle East and Palestinian questions.

-- calls on Israel "to withdraw completely and unconditionally from all the Palestinian and other Arab territories" it has occupied since the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, and urges that such withdrawal start before Nov. 15.

-- Demands that Israel comply with the U.N. Security Council's resolution of last March 1 calling for a stop order on new Jewish settlements in the occupied territories and for the dismantling of present ones.

-- asks and authorises Secretary General Dr. Kurt Waldheim to "take the necessary measures towards the implementation of" recommendations for a Palestinian state issued by the U.N. Palestinian rights committee in 1976.

-- asks Dr. Waldheim to report on the carrying out of the provisions of the resolution to the Assembly's full session to start Sept. 16.

-- asks that, if Israel fails to carry out the resolution, the Security Council convene "to consider the situation and the adoption of effective measures" under the sanctions provisions of the

U.N. Charter.

authorities. Assembly President Salim Ahmad Salim of Tanzania to reconvene the emergency session "upon request from member states."

U.S. ambassador William Vanden Heuvel, explaining his vote against the Palestinian statehood resolution, complained that it did not recognise Israel's right to exist, as did several other speakers who either voted against the resolution or abstained from voting.

"The resolution cannot serve as a basis for negotiations which can advance just, comprehensive, and durable arrangements for peace," he said.

"Resolutions that do not take into account the legitimate rights and the concerns of both sides will not be accepted by both sides and therefore cannot be the basis for negotiations," he said.

Speaker after speaker explained that he had voted "no" or "abstention" on the pro-Palestinian resolution because it did not recognise either Israel's right to a secure existence or Security Council Resolution 242 of 1967, which makes general recognition of that right one condition for a Middle East peace settlement.

Israeli Ambassador Yehuda Blum told the Assembly, "There is no panacea to the world's ills to be found in adopting endless one-sided, biased and hostile resolutions against my country." He said the emergency session started last Tuesday and recessed over the weekend, had been called illegally since there was really no emergency.

16 sentenced to death in Angola

LISBON, July 29 (R) -- An Angolan court today sentenced 16 people to death for their part in a bombing campaign waged in the capital, Luanda, and other parts of the country for the past two years by an opposition guerrilla movement. In a report reaching here from Luanda the Angola news agency, ANGOP, said security services in an operation launched last November had arrested 124 people, 96 of whom still awaited trial. In Lisbon, a statement from the South African-backed National Union for Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) accepted responsibility for the bombing campaign and said it would explode 16 more bombs to avenge each of those sentenced to death. The statement appeared in the right-wing daily, *Dia*. ANGOP said seven others accused before a people's revolutionary court in Luanda were given prison sentences from 12 to 24 years. Four others were freed and judgment on the remaining prisoner was suspended.



Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة بالإنجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الرأي"

Midway collides with Panama ship

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP) -- The 64,000-ton U.S. aircraft carrier Midway and the Panamanian-registered merchant ship Cactus collided today in Far Eastern waters. Two U.S. sailors were killed and three injured, the U.S. navy said. Officials at the Pentagon reported the collision, saying that the Midway sustained some damage. Preliminary information indicated there were no casualties aboard the Cactus, and the extent of damage to the merchant ship was not immediately known, the navy said. The collision occurred between Palawan Island in the Philippines and North Borneo, about 450 nautical miles southwest of the U.S. naval base at Subic Bay in the Philippines. The 300-metre (1,000-foot) long Midway, with a crew of about 4,500 officers and enlisted personnel, is the only U.S. aircraft carrier now operating in the Western Pacific region.

Key points of resolution

UNITED NATIONS, July 29 (R) -- Following is the text of the operative section of a resolution on the "question of Palestine" adopted by the U.N. General assembly today:

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY...

1. RECALLS and REAFFIRMS its resolution 3236 and 3237 of 22 November 1974 and all other relevant resolutions pertinent to the question of Palestine;
2. REAFFIRMS, in particular, that a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East cannot be established, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the relevant United Nations resolutions, without the withdrawal of Israel from all the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories including Jerusalem, and without the achievement of a just solution of the problem of Palestine on the basis of the attainment of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people in Palestine;
3. REAFFIRMS the inalienable right of the Palestinians to return to their homes and property, in Palestine, from which they have been displaced and uprooted, and calls for their return;
4. REAFFIRMS the inalienable rights in Palestine of the Palestinian people, including resolution of the question of (a) the right to self-determination without external interference, and to national independence and sovereignty;
5. REAFFIRMS the right of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the representative of the Palestinian people, to participate on an equal footing in all efforts, deliberations and conferences on the question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East within the framework of the United Nations;
6. REAFFIRMS the fundamental principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force;
7. CALLS UPON Israel to withdraw completely and unconditionally from all the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since June 1967, including Jerusalem, with all property and services intact, and urges that such withdrawal from all the occupied territories should start before 15 November 1980;
8. DEMANDS that Israel should fully comply with the provisions of Resolution 465 (1980) adopted unanimously by the Security Council on 1 March 1980;
9. FURTHER DEMANDS that Israel should fully comply with all United Nations resolutions relevant to the historic character of the holy city of Jerusalem, in particular Security Council Resolution 476 of 30 June 1980;
10. STRESSES its opposition to all policies and plans aimed at the resettlement of the Palestinians outside their homeland;
11. REQUESTS and AUTHORIZES the Secretary General, in consultation, as appropriate, with the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, to take the necessary measures towards the implementation of the recommendations contained in paragraphs 59 to 72 of the report of the committee to the General Assembly at its thirty-first session as a basis for the solution of the question of Palestine;
12. REQUESTS the Secretary General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution;
13. REQUESTS the Security Council, in the event of non-compliance by Israel with the present resolution, to convene in order to consider the situation and the adoption of effective measures under Chapter VII of the Charter;
14. DECIDES to adjourn the seventh emergency special session temporarily and to authorize the president of the latest regular session of the General Assembly to resume its meetings upon request from member States.

King in West Germany for talks with Schmidt

BONN, July 29 (R) -- West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said tonight that Jordan could play a pivotal role in the search for a global Middle East peace settlement.

Welcoming His Majesty King Hussein at the start of a three-day visit to West Germany, Mr. Genscher said King Hussein "an important spokesman for the Arab World which is seeking, along with us, a permanent peace settlement."

West German diplomatic sources said Bonn viewed the visit as particularly well-timed and important since European Economic Community countries decided last week to follow their Venice statement on the Middle East by sending Luxembourg's foreign minister, Mr. Gaston Thorn, to the region for talks.

Mr. Thorn flew to Tunis from Luxembourg today to begin talks with Mr. Chadi Klibi, secretary general of the Arab League. Mr. Thorn is to visit Amman in the second half of August.

King Hussein and Her Majesty Queen Noor are on a European tour that will take them to Austria as well as France and West Germany. King Hussein is to meet with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt tomorrow.

King Hussein earlier today met French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing in Paris and afterwards praised European efforts to reach a just settlement to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

"Europe must cooperate with the international community within which no-one can deny that its action has developed positively and most significantly," King Hussein said after a two-hour meeting today with Mr. Giscard d'Estaing.

"Looking at the major events of these last few years, we can see that Europe is on the right path and that is something new," he added.

Restating Jordan's position, King Hussein called on Europe to work with the international community "to restore justice to the



Middle East, obtain a complete Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories including the Arab sector of Jerusalem, and recognise the legitimate right of the Arab Palestinian people over their national territory.

He added: "Without this I can see no solution."

(Continued on page 2)

U.S. withdraws envoy to Ethiopia

WASHINGTON, July 29 (R) -- The United States is recalling its ambassador in Addis Ababa at the request of the Ethiopian government following steadily worsening relations with the pro-Soviet African state, the U.S. State Department announced today.

The department's spokesman, Mr. John Tattnall, said Ambassador Frederic Chapin was already on his way home.

No retaliatory measures were being considered against the Ethiopian embassy in Washington because the Ethiopian ambassador left here some time ago, he added. Mr. Tattnall said the U.S. embassy in Ethiopia would continue to operate with 22 staff under Charge d'Affaires Owen Roberts.

He said the main causes of friction between the two countries were Ethiopia's failure to pay compensation for about \$30 million of nationalised property belonging to U.S. citizens and to pay \$4.5 million for sales of American military equipment.

Relations had also been soured by what he described as Ethiopia's "gross violations of human rights" and its anti-American statements.

"The United States government believes that Ambassador Chapin has done a thoroughly professional job since 1978," he added.

Mr. Tattnall said he did not believe U.S. negotiations with Ethiopia's neighbour Somalia about installing U.S. bases there had any connection with the action over Mr. Chapin.

Ethiopia and Somalia have been involved in bitter border disputes for some years.

Administration sources said that the Ethiopian authorities did not declare Mr. Chapin *persona non grata* but they made it clear they wanted him to leave.

The sources said they did not believe Soviet and Cuban advisers in Ethiopia were directly linked to the latest deterioration in diplomatic relations.

They said the United States did not wish to break off relations completely with Ethiopia but wanted to see if a viable diplomatic relationship might again develop.

Israel's Jerusalem policy irks U.S.

TEL AVIV, July 29 (AP) -- The U.S. government is concerned that Israeli moves to solidify control of occupied Jerusalem could mean a breakdown of the Israel-Egypt peace process, Israeli newspapers reported today.

The Washington correspondent of the *Jerusalem Post* wrote that President Carter and Secretary of State Edmund Muskie are worried that there could be "perhaps even fatal" damage to the peace process if Israel's Knesset passes a new bill on Jerusalem and if Prime Minister Menachem Begin moves his offices to the disputed eastern sector of the city.

Israel is on the verge of taking both of the controversial steps. The

Knesset is expected to pass by Thursday a bill declaring Jerusalem the united Israeli capital. And Mr. Begin's aides say he will move his offices to East Jerusalem sometime next month, when a new building there is ready for occupancy.

When the Jerusalem bill was submitted in May, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat suspended the Palestinian autonomy talks among Israel, Egypt and the United States. But the talks have resumed and are under way now at the working-group level in Cairo. Two days of negotiations at the ministerial level are scheduled for next Monday and Tuesday in Alexandria, Egypt.

The *Maariv* newspaper headlined a *New York Times* story citing Mr. Muskie as having told an American Cabinet meeting that the Israeli moves could cause Egypt to quit the autonomy talks on the future of the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Begin's spokesman refused to comment on the new reports.

The *Jerusalem Post* correspondent quoted unnamed U.S. officials as saying Mr. Carter would order the U.S. ambassador in Israel not to go to Mr. Begin's office for official meeting if the prime minister moves to the sector of the capital annexed after the 1967 war.

The United States regards East Jerusalem as occupied territory and refused to make official calls on Israeli authorities there.

Turkey asked to cut ties to Israel

ANKARA, July 29 (R) -- Turkey's Muslim fundamentalist National Salvation Party (NSP) today tabled a draft law for the Turkish Parliament to sever diplomatic relations with Israel.

NSP Chairman Necmettin Erbakan told a press conference here that Israel's settlement policies and the recent decision to make occupied Jerusalem the capital city were "the last step in Israel's Zionist imperialist moves."

Hundreds join hunger strike

TEL AVIV, July 29 (R) -- Hundreds of Palestinians in Israeli jails went on a hunger strike today in sympathy with security prisoners in Nafha Prison who are now on the third week of their hunger strike for improved conditions, Israel Radio said.

The report said 206 prisoners in Ashkelon and 44 in Ramle Prison joined the strike by 34 Arabs in Nafha in the Naqab desert.

Two of the Naqab hunger strikers died last week after being force-fed. The food liquid entered their lungs and they contracted pneumonia, prison officials said.

How they voted

UNITED NATIONS, July 29 (R) -- Following is today's voting breakdown on the main General Assembly resolution:

In favour

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Djibouti, East Germany, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kampuchea, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome e Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, South Yemen, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, U.S.S.R., United Arab Emirates, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia.

Against

Australia, Canada, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Israel, Norway, United States.

Abstention

Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Burma, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Maldives, New Zealand, Paraguay, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, West Germany.

The Shah rests with kings after lavish Cairo funeral

CAIRO, July 29 (Agencies) -- Former Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi was laid to rest with full military honours today in a state funeral shunned by all world leaders except President Anwar Sadat and two former heads of state.

The former Iranian emperor, driven out of the nation he ruled for 37 years in January 1979 by Islamic revolutionaries, was buried in the Al Rifai Mosque in central Cairo. He died Sunday at the age of 60 after losing a battle with cancer.

Tens of thousands of Egyptians, some crying "Allahu Akbar" ("God is great") lined the 1.8 kilometre route of the funeral procession from the presidential Abdine Palace to the mosque where two former Egyptian kings are buried. The crowds were restrained by police and soldiers standing shoulder to shoulder on Citadel Street.

Mr. Sadat, flanked by former Crown Prince Reza and his own son Gamal, led the procession of mourners following the Shah's casket, which was mounted on a caisson pulled by six black Arabian horses. The three on the left were riderless and the other three were ridden by khaki-clad soldiers.

Former U.S. president Richard Nixon and ex-King Constantine XII of Greece were the only other prominent world figures to attend. France, Britain, the United States, China, Israel and Morocco sent diplomatic representatives.

The Shah's twin sister, Ashraf, who sobbed throughout the funeral and appeared near collapse, and his wife, former Empress Farah Diba, were dressed in black. Their faces were hidden behind veils most of the time.

The procession was led by military units from each branch of the Egyptian armed services. A military band played dirges and the flag-draped coffin was preceded by forty bearers carrying flower wreaths with royal purple sashes.

While the Sadat and Pahlavi families met privately, the Shah's coffin rested in the main hall of the palace. Four generals stood at the corners of the coffin; their swords drawn and pointing down. Sweet-smelling incense filled the room.

Mr. Sadat and the 19-year-old crown prince descended to the coffin and read the opening sura of the Koran before going outside to begin the procession. Six sailors dressed in white hoisted the coffin and carried it to the gun carriage.

Mr. Sadat, dressed in the bemedalled blue-gray uniform of the commander-in-chief of Egypt's armed forces, sweated heavily in the heat and looked grim as he arrived at the mosque for the funeral. The 61-year-old president was fasting for the holy month of Ramadan.



Former U.S. President Richard Nixon arrives at Cairo Airport for the Shah's funeral.

in the mosque, located below the Citadel built by the medieval Islamic warrior Saladin.

The Shah's casket passed under banners stretched across the street which read, "With the spirit of Islam, Egypt bids goodbye to the Shah."

Buildings on Citadel Street were also covered with posters of Mr. Sadat, who has repeatedly described the Shah as a "true friend of Egypt."

Inside the high-ceilinged mosque, prayers were led by Sheikh Taleb Hussein Rifai, a 49-year-old Shi'ite Muslim clergyman from Najaf, Iraq, the city where the Aytollah Ruhollah Khomeini spent 15 years in exile. Then the Shah's coffin was borne to its burying place close to the tomb of King Farouk.

Riflemen fired a 21-gun salute and buglers blew the last post as Egypt's final salute to the Shah.

Mr. Nixon, who labelled as shameful President Carter's treatment of the Shah, threw his arms round former Crown Prince Reza after the ceremony and kissed him on both cheeks.

For the time being, the Shah's body will rest at Al Rifai.

In his final weeks, the Shah was reportedly to have told aides he would like a mausoleum to be built for him on Plantation Island, a beauty spot at Aswan on the upper reaches of the Nile. Arab

Contractors, Egypt's biggest construction company, told reporters today it would construct a \$2.8 million mausoleum in the midst of a botanical garden on the island.

The four children of the Shah are expected to return from Egypt to the United States later this year to resume their schooling, according to the U.S. State Department.

Department spokesman John Tattnall said the former Empress Farah would continue to have visa rights to visit her children in the United States.

The children, in addition to Reza, 18, are Farahnaz, 17, Ali Reza, 14, and Layla, 10.

Mr. Nixon planned private meetings Wednesday with Mr. Sadat, according to Edward Cox, Mr. Nixon's son-in-law.

Mr. Nixon will board one of Mr. Sadat's helicopters Wednesday evening at the Muroba palace, the northern Cairo estate where he and Mr. Cox have been staying since their arrival from New York via Paris Monday.

Mr. Cox said the former president will fly north to Alexandria and will meet Mr. Sadat at his summer home on the Mediterranean.

The talks will be private, Mr. Cox said.

He also said Mr. Nixon planned a dinner Tuesday night with the Shah's family. He is to leave Egypt Thursday, Mr. Cox said.

Dr. Jamal Sha'er in exclusive interview

Mooted local government legislation to lay down decentralisation policy

By Sara O'Neill
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN, July 29 -- Jordan's recent rapid growth in population and development, coupled with political and security stability, has brought to the fore in the last few months the problem of how the government should lay down an effective decentralisation policy, Dr. Jamal Sha'er, minister of municipal and rural affairs and the environment, told the Jordan Times today.

"Going back to the grass roots" to build up a new form of political leadership, inspired by the practical day-to-day needs of the people rather than ideologies totally unrelated to people's needs, is the theme which underpins the draft bill for local government which will soon be ready for submission to the legislature at the prime minister's office, Dr. Sha'er explained. He is one of the ministers working on finalising the draft that was initiated by the late prime minister, Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf, the present prime minister, Dr. Izzat Al Rimawi, was also on the committee from the beginning (in arch) and contributed substantially to the basic views and nature of the bill, Dr. Sha'er said. He pointed out that the old experienced politician and scholar was also a close friend of the late Wasfi Al Tal who, as prime minister back in 1965, issued the "string bylaws" determining the extent of local governors' powers. Mr. Tal believed in decentralising the executive powers to allow for more fair distribution of development within the eight governorates (including three in the West Bank). The bylaws granted governors (then, as now, appointed by the government) a certain amount of autonomy in making administrative decisions, which governor was supported by a council of local heads of various government departments.

Later on, a consultative body, composed of elected mayors and other public figures, was added to the governorate. Although this system was useful for carrying out studies in the field, in taking action or recommending action to the government, in reality the governors were prevented from exercising authority given to them, Dr. Sha'er said. Political and security problems prevailed, particularly in years following the 1967 war, largely to blame, plus the fact that the governors only enjoyed the command of the local security forces. Lack of budgets set for specific projects and concurred with local government officials who act only according to instructions from the central government, further curtailed the governors' powers. In reviewing the bylaws, the late prime minister felt that they should be revised to give power to the governors and have them account not only to the central government but also to the district councils. In the present stable situation in the country and its rapid development, the late prime minister felt it was imperative to draft a special bill for local government. This would not only provide the means for dealing efficiently with development projects but -- even more important -- help further democratic institutions in this country, Dr. Sha'er explained.

The absence of parliamentary life in the country during the last seven years -- the parliament was suspended in 1974 -- created some kind of political vacuum all the more keenly felt since Jordan enjoyed constitutional life from the early days nearly 60 years ago, the minister elaborated.

"Such constitutional life was always the basis for relations between the King and the people. The growth of the middle class and intellectual, politically minded people -- whose outlets for expression are now confined to various institutional, democratic organisations such as professional unions, commercial and industrial unions and cooperatives -- the growth of university life, all these pushed the slogan of more democracy and political liberties to the surface," Dr. Sha'er explained.

He added that "the weakening of democratic institutions in neighbouring and other major Arab countries has made politically conscious people believe that more democracy will probably help in facing major Arab issues such as inter-Arab relations, the Palestine problem and the use of Arab wealth."

Turning to the most important aspects of the local government draft law, the minister explained that there will be five local governments (consisting of the five East Bank governorates and local government officials) and five elected councils. The local governments will submit their budgets and priorities to the elected councils for approval, while the central government will continue in carrying major national schemes, setting the national concepts in various fields. The courts will continue to be independent of both central and local governments, he added.

There has been an extensive discussion on how these elected councils would be formed, Dr. Sha'er said. "On reviewing the public life of Jordan and the Arab World in general, we concluded that if we are to facilitate the rise of political leadership we have to go to the grass roots" he said.

"During the last 40 years, the image of a politician took the form of an ideologist not directly related to the daily life of the citizen and in many cases not related at all." Those various ideologies were "part of slogans" all over the Arab World offering "alternative solutions" to existing problems. In this particular part of the world, the Great Arab Revolt

"Therefore," he continued, "the first level of such leadership will spring from the municipal and village councils so that any public spirited man or woman will have to start by addressing themselves to people on views relating to their needs and ambitions as individuals." (According to the Municipal and Village Elections draft law which is also likely to come into effect by the end of this year, franchise is to be extended to all citizens, male and female, over the age of 18. This will be the first time in Jordan women have the right to vote and to stand for election).

From those elected mayors and councillors, the leadership process will continue to a second level, the minister continued. Anyone elected to a municipal or village council will have the right to stand for membership on a governorate council. All men and women over the age of 18, regardless of whether a councillor from their town or village stands for election will have the right to vote in these governorate elections. Each candidate will have to campaign all over the governorate for support.

The number of councillors on each governorate should vary between 30 and 60, the minister said. Since the elections will not be based on sectarian, sex or professional status, the law allows for the government to add a number of its own appointees not to exceed 20 per cent of the number elected. This would be in order to provide fair representation, for instance when no woman is elected, or when certain areas of governorate are under-represented.

The governor and his assistant would continue to be appointed, but greater care will be taken to choose younger, more able men (or women) than at present. Such posts have usually been filled in the past by elderly, retired officers or senior civil servants and generally they are of a very conservative nature.

When the elected council meets with the local governing authority, it is natural that there will be members supporting the governors' (i.e. the establishment's) recommendations and others opposing them. This by itself will be a natural process to produce the nucleus for political life based on two political blocs. "We do not want an artificially-created party system but a natural one," Dr. Sha'er said.

"So-called political ideological parties, will be broken, or proved not to really exist, since in opposing a particular proposal people will have to come up with a practical alternative solution (not one based on religious grounds for instance)," he added. The opposition will in each case have "left and right wings, those for social services, those for profit," the minister said.

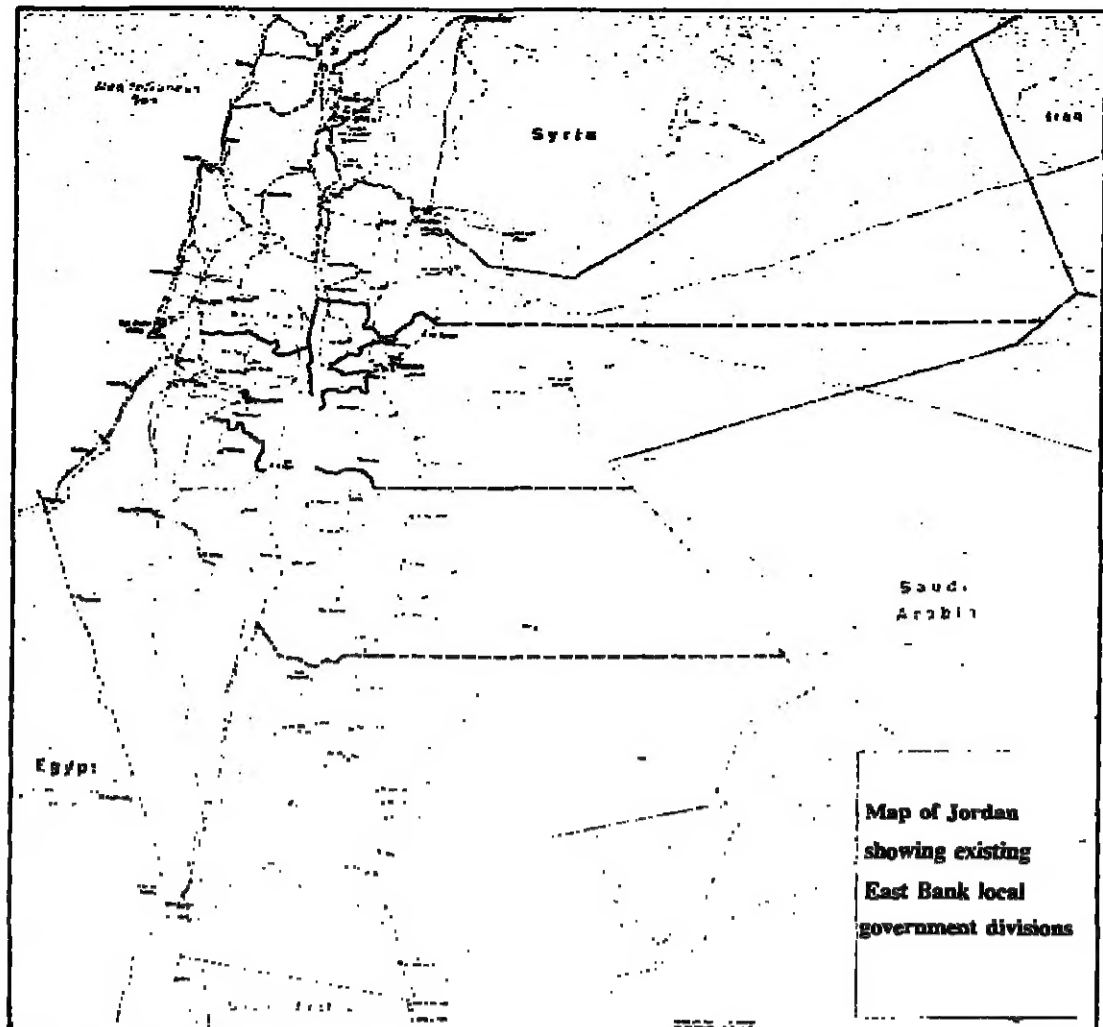
Although the law does not give the elected councils the right to take political decisions, "it will be only natural" that the creation of such leadership will give the councillors enough popularity and support from the people that they will be the right ones to talk to on political problems, at least until the time comes for the return of parliamentary life in Jordan. Or, if the local government experiment succeeds, it might lead to a modified way of such parliamentary life, Dr. Sha'er thought. The National Consultative Council (NCC), for instance, might one day be formed from members of these councils. In fact, he concluded, looking back over the years, the local leaders, such as mayors, have always played a part in national political decision-making going back to the time when in 1946 the mayors voted on agreeing to the country's independence and the announcement of Prince Abdullah as King of Transjordan. Coming up to the present, "we can see the political role the mayors and councils are playing now in the West Bank" where they are the Palestinians' *de facto* leaders in the absence of a government.

TODAY'S WEATHER

It will continue to be normal summery weather, with north-westerly moderate winds. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

	Overnight	Daytime
Amman	17	31
Aqaba	24	38
Deserts	19	36
Jordan Valley	24	37

The high temperature in Amman on Tuesday was 30, while that in Aqaba was 37.



Map of Jordan showing existing East Bank local government divisions

Jordan River bridge quota regulations cancelled

AMMAN, July 29 (JT) -- Regulations limiting the number of travellers to the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, in force during the summer, will be cancelled as of Aug. 3, the Public Security Directorate announced today. A spokesman said crossings opened at the beginning of summer to register travellers wishing to cross the Jordan River bridges into the occupied territories will be closed as of Aug. 1.

Travellers will now be free to go directly to the bridges without having to obtain a permit from the Public Security Directorate which allowed a daily maximum number of people to cross into the occupied territories during the rush summer months.

The cancelled regulations will probably be reinstated next summer, the spokesman said. Non-Jordanian travellers wishing to cross to the West Bank are still required first to obtain a permit from the Ministry of the Interior.

Local News Briefs

AMMAN, July 29 (JT) -- The Traffic Department is considering building a median strip to divide the main street running from the First to the Third circle in Jabal Amman, a report in the local press said today. It said the purpose of the strip would be to alleviate traffic congestion and reduce accidents in the area. A similar central reservation now exists in Jabal Hussein.

AMMAN, July 29 (JT) -- Non-Jordanians working in the country without permits have until the end of Ramadan to obtain work permits from the Ministry of Labour, according to a report in the local press. It said the ministry has extended the deadline past the end of July in order to allow foreign employees enough time to submit requests and obtain permits. Those failing to abide by the regulations will be charged a fine of JD 20 for each month they are overdue. The Ministry of Labour today approved requests from local firms to employ 106 non-Jordanians, all with technical skills not available in the country. A ministry spokesman said the ministry has some 740 similar requests from local companies.

AMMAN, July 29 (JT) -- Nine new industries, with a combined capital of JD 2 million, have been issued licences for operations in Jordan, a report in *Al Rai* newspaper said today. The paper quoting sources at the Ministry of Industry and Trade as saying that some 204 people will be employed by the new industries, which will be manufacture plastic products, animal fodder, cardboard boxes, nitrogen and oxygen gases, dairy products, towels and fabric.

AMMAN, July 29 (JNA) -- The Director of the Royal Scientific Society (RSS), Dr. Albert Butros, left for the United States today to take part in a seminar on development to be held at the Aspen Institute in Aspen, Colorado. During the two-week seminar, scheduled to start tomorrow, a number of subjects connected with the social and scientific aspects of development will be discussed. Several heads of scientific institutes around the world are taking part in the seminar.

IRBID, July 29 (JNA) -- The royal committee for Yarmouk University has increased the number of places at the university reserved for dependents of the country's martyrs from five to 10. According to a committee spokesman, the university has also donated a 30-dunum plot of land near the campus to the Queen Alia Jordan Welfare Fund for the fund's projects.

AMMAN, July 29 (JNA) -- Ramtha Municipality has announced that it will create an industrial zone in the city's suburbs. A municipality spokesman said factories and stores for craftsmen and tradesmen will be built in the projected zone in order to prevent pollution in the city. The project's blueprints have already been submitted to the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment for approval, he said.

AMMAN, July 29 (JNA) -- The Chinese charge d'affaires today called on Minister of Labour Omar Nabulsi today to discuss prospects for the employment of Chinese labourers in Jordan. The meeting was attended by the Labour Ministry's undersecretary, Dr. Tayseer Abdul Jabbar.

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AMMAN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT

Name of Company	Par Value	Number Traded	High	Low	Closing Price
Jordan Pipes Manufacturing Co.	JD 10,000	25	14,700	14,700	14,700
Jordan Lime and Silicate	JD 5,000	150	5,350	5,350	5,350
Jordan Industries Co.	JD 1,000	1745	1,330	1,320	1,330
Jordan Dairy Co. (New shares)	JD 2,000	3500	1,280	1,220	1,220
Arabian Development and Investment	JD 1,000	47427	2,190	2,120	2,170
Amman Bank	JD 1,000	1074	1,530	1,520	1,530
Jordan-Gulf Bank	JD 1,000	1700	1,950	1,950	1,950
Jordan-Kuwait Bank	JD 1,000	2061	2,250	2,240	2,250
Industrial Development Bank	JD 1,000	50	1,360	1,360	1,360
Jordan National Bank	JD 5,000	425	15,350	15,250	15,350
Industrial, Commercial and Agricultural Co.	JD 1,000	6350	3,110	3,100	3,110
Arab International Hotels Co.	JD 1,000	206	0,920	0,920	0,920
Arab Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Co.	JD 5,000	153	26,500	26,250	26,500
Arab Company for Aluminium	JD 1,000	350	1,210	1,210	1,210
Jordan Electricity Co.	JD 1,000	2747	1,870	1,860	1,870
Jordan Tobacco and Cigarettes Co.	JD 5,000	360	8,900	8,750	8,750
Arab Co. for Paper Manufacture	JD 1,000	500	0,960	0,960	0,960
Trade	JD 1,000	75	3,750	3,750	3,750
Arab Development and Investment Co.	JD 1,000	500	0,920	0,920	0,920
Arab Al Sha'b	JD 1,000	3000	0,910	0,900	0,910
Arab National Construction and Investment	JD 2,000	55	4,780	4,780	4,780
Arab Estate Finance Corporation	JD 1,000	187	2,750	2,700	2,750
Jordan Worsteds Mills Co.	JD 10,000	85	18,200	18,120	18,200
Jordan Cement Factories Co.	JD 1,000	6800	0,650	0,650	0,650
Jordan Spinning and Weaving Co.	JD 1,000	1752	4,500	4,500	4,500
Jordan Owners Federation Office Co.	JD 5,000	845	9,000	8,990	9,000
Jordan Petroleum Refinery Co.	JD 1,000	11450	2,130	2,090	2,120
National Steel Industry					

Volume Traded on Tuesday, July 29, 1980:

185,749
Total number of shares traded: 93,572

TEHRAN, July 29 -- The future of Iran's economy hangs now on the outcome of a long-running struggle for power between President Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr's group of Western-trained technocrats and the clergyman who lead the hard-line Islamic Republican Party (IRP).

Ironically, the protagonists do not differ fundamentally on economic issues. The IRP has not paralleled with the president's vision of an Islamic economy.

Indeed the IRP, whose leaders include the powerful Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti, does not appear to have many economic planners who could easily take over from Mr. Bani-Sadr's entourage.

But the constant sniping between the two factions has gone beyond their actual political differences, and the latest target of the IRP press has been Mr. Ali Reza Nobari, the youthful Central Bank governor.

Mr. Nobari, the main executor of the president's economic policies, has gained experience and standing since he took over the bank eight months ago, when Mr. Bani-Sadr became finance minister on the fall of Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan's government.

But he has recently been criticised on a number of counts. These include employing too many of his own family members, alleged by the press to have had links with Israel.

The council of Islamic employers of the Central Bank has also been extremely vocal, although it is unlikely that this represents a considerable body of the bank's staff.

Mr. Nobari has answered the charges by pointing out that he and his colleagues have set in motion what was a stagnant economy along Islamic revolutionary lines, granting credits to farmers and industries.

The problems facing the economy, Mr. Nobari said, including a budget deficit greater than government income, were not the fault of the banking or economic system. The country's high inflation rate, perhaps over 50 per cent, "is the direct responsibility of the political sphere which has not understood the economic problems and they have not cooperated," he asserted.

Insecurity breeds inflation, he told television viewers. "If we say

we can fight prices with whips, it is wrong."

Mr. Nobari's claim to have prepared the ground for economic progress is justified. The economy, despite dire prophecies which emanate from the U.S. and Europe, is surprisingly buoyant.

The oil industry is working. Although revolutionary shortages in the oilfields have halved production capacity, the country's refineries and petrochemical plants are running at capacity.

The commercial sector is flourishing. With supplies unaffected by Western sanctions, Iranian shops are stacked with goods and businessmen have responded to the new economic situation by displaying traditional entrepreneurial resource.

The revolution benefited many poor people, especially in the provinces, although these advantages are now severely eroded by inflation, unemployment, and by other restrictions such as a ban on selling opium.

Some basic services function more efficiently -- the mail is quicker, there are fewer electricity and water cuts, there is wider distribution of domestic gas. Nevertheless, the economy is not in good shape, and President Bani-Sadr frequently says so.

Mr. Bani-Sadr, who developed his theories of Islamic economics during 15 years of studying and teaching at the Sorbonne in Paris, believes in reducing Iran's dependence on imports and on oil exports.

Industrial and agricultural production should be increased to make the country self-sufficient, he argues. This would in turn cut inflation by easing production costs and supply constraints, and would boost employment through increased domestic activity.

But economic analysts here see a basic flaw: It is impossible to do all these things at the same time.

With non-oil domestic industry stalled, investment is needed both to get it moving and to expand capacity to meet the new aims.

Similarly, agriculture needs cash for increased mechanisation and fertilisers if planted areas and yields are to be permanently increased.

The money for both sectors can

only be provided by oil exports, which can only be eliminated when domestic progress has been made.

In the early part of this year, with oil export contracts running at around 1,700,000 barrels a day at one stage, Iran was fulfilling its financial needs. But its decision to raise prices by \$2.50 a barrel from April on halved oil exports had made a drawdown on foreign exchange reserves virtually inevitable for survival.

The anatomy of that decision has been much discussed by foreign analysts here, who believe that it was politically, rather than commercially, inspired.

Whatever the reasons, it was a turning-point. The reduction in oil income which resulted made the budget, then being prepared, virtually redundant. Oil income, targeted at \$25 billion, may not reach \$10 billion, according to bank governor Nobari.

Economic analysts are predicting revenue of \$12 billion to \$13 billion in the financial year ending next March, and estimate that Iran's import bill will be around \$15 billion in the same period.

Although this does not herald a financial crisis, foreign exchange reserves estimated at \$15 billion, of which perhaps \$8 billion are not frozen, are almost bound to be depleted.

At home, the government has already cut allowances and overtime payments to many employees in Tehran as part of its new emergency budget, as yet unpublished.

The posts of oil and budget ministers will be key ones in the government about to be formed. Oil Minister Ali Akbar Moinefar and Budget Chief Ezzatollah Sahabi cannot constitutionally keep their ministries if they

remain as deputies in the newly formed Majlis (parliament).

In addition to reduced oil revenue, a further factor hampering investment in industrial development is Iran's alienation from almost the whole of the rest of the world.

International attitudes towards Iran, coloured by the hostages crisis, internal unrest, a harsh judicial system and the unpopularity of foreigners here, make it difficult for Iran to purchase the foreign technology it needs to develop domestic industry.

All technological contact with foreign firms is viewed with intense suspicion by Iranians who fear that it could return Iran to what they see as the foreign domination which existed under the late Shah.

A handful of European contractors are still working with expatriates here, notably on power station projects, but their activities are constantly hampered by problems over work permits.

Domestic industries are also beset by internal disputes. At one plant in the oil-producing province of Khuzestan, the manager had to protest to the local governor about the installation of a revolutionary purge office on the premises to examine workers' credentials.

He had rejected the purge officials, and said that any purges would be carried out through the proper channels, in this case the oil ministry.

Furthermore, any substantial increases in industrial production is likely to be forestalled by a shortage of electricity, which will take time and money to rectify.

So the constraints on industrial production, a keystone of President Bani-Sadr's policy, are manifold.

The nomination of Mr. Mustafa Mir-Salim, deputy interior minis-

ter, to be prime minister is one step towards the resolution of Iran's political struggles. But Mr. Mir-Salim, who is 33 and compromise candidate picked after months of wrangling, may not enjoy the full support of either the president or the IRP.

With even the most ordinary decision taken at the highest level in the current unsettled situation.

the ministers appointed to the new cabinet will be crucial in setting Iran's economic future.

One minister who has displayed competence and skill is Mr. Reza Sadr, the commerce minister, who showed a keen understanding of the trading problems likely to be caused by sanctions and has been energetic in circumventing them. But the economics and finance

ministry, held by Mr. Bani-Sadr until he became president, has not been prominent in economic planning, which appears to have been mainly undertaken by the Central Bank.

If Islamic hardliners, whose primary concern is not to develop the economy, take key posts, the foundations laid by Mr. Bani-Sadr and his associates could be

undermined. All depends finally on Mr. Bani-Sadr. He has recently called a campaign of Islamicisation that has led to the purges, to the criticism of officials such as Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh and the error Nobari, and to the of Islamic dress by all government employees.

His authority is far from universal. Including Mr. Bani-Sadr and Ayatollah Beheshti, is always subject

Political strife in Iran entangles economic planners

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON, July 29 (R) -- Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at the close of trading on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets today.

One sterling	2.3690/3700	U.S. dollar
One U.S. dollar	1.1627/30	Canadian dollar
	1.7582/92	West German marks
	1.9165/80	Dutch guilders
	1.6215/35	Swiss francs
	27.92/95	Belgian francs
	4.0730/45	French francs
	829.50/830.00	Italian lire
	226.65/80	Japanese yen
	4.1280/1300	Swedish crowns
	4.8360/75	Norwegian crowns
	5.4275/90	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	647.00/649.00	U.S. dollars

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, July 29 (R) -- The market closed firmer in response to selective buying following the losses yesterday, dealers said. 1500 the FT index was up 3.0 at 488.9.

The electrical sector attracted institutional support with O up 12p to 478p and Racal climbing 9p to 270p while other big leaders were between 2p and 6p higher. Government bonds were up to 4 1/2 point easier in the line with the weakness of sterling.

U.S. and Canadian issues were firmer with General Motors 38p to £21.12.

Tube Investments was firm rising 6p to 270, while John Brown ICI, Guest Keen, Hawker Siddeley, Glaxo and Metal Box were between 2p and 4p higher.

In banks Natwest rose 7p to 355p after reporting interim results while other banks responded with gains stretching to 7p as Barclays at 393p, Inchcape was up 2p at 433p, after an earlier gain, following the results announced yesterday.

FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1980

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: You have a good chance to gain your most cherished desires at this time. Make sure your activities today are well planned. Take right steps toward gaining more abundance.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Morning is fine for pursuing your personal aims. Don't take risks with money at this time. Make plans for the future.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Being with loyal friends and getting them to cooperate with you in your interests can bring excellent results.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Delve into work awaiting your attention instead of wasting time on unimportant matters. Relax at home tonight.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) You have fine ideas now that should be put in operation quickly for best results. Handle business matters wisely.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Talk over business matter with allies and come to a fine decision. Follow your intuition now and get excellent results.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Get together with associates and plan how to be more productive in the future. Strive for increased happiness.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Do whatever you can to improve your environment today. Figure out a practical way to have more income in the future.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Get busy and perfect your talents so that you can have greater benefits in the future. Don't neglect vital bills.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Be conscientious in handling a civic affair and gain added prestige. Keep busy at important activities.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Ideal day to gather the data you need so that you can be more efficient at your regular work. Steer clear of arguments.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Use good common sense and rid yourself of monetary problems during the day. Try to please your mate more.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) You are able to accomplish a great deal today, so get an early start. Take health treatments and feel more dynamic.

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

U.S. dollar	290.00/292.00	French franc	71.40/71.80
U.K. sterling	690.50/694.30	Dutch guilder	151.80/152.70
West German mark	165.70/166.70	Swedish crown	70.30/70.70
Swiss franc	179.80/180.90	Belgian franc	103.90/104.50
Italian lire		Japanese yen	
(for every 100)	35.00/35.20	(for every 100)	127.30/128.10

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Olympic Roundup

From wire services in Moscow

ATHLETICS: Pietro Mennea fought back to win the Olympic gold medal for Italy in the 200 metres final last night from Britain's Allan Wells, who appeared to have the games sprint double safely won. Mennea, a 28-year-old business executive, threw his arms up in glee as he realised he had beaten Wells, who appeared to have eased up in the stretch.

The fifth day of Olympic athletics in the Lenin Stadium brought a magnificent victory for Mennea, the East German record holder over 400 metres, in games record time, and the second-best long jump of all time by her compatriot Lutz Dombrowski.

Dombrowski, 21, who only made the team after equalling the European record on July 5, had a leap of 8.54 metres yesterday. This is second only to the 8.90 by American Bob Beamon in the rarefied air of Mexico City in 1968, which many experts feel will not be beaten for many years.

The 200 metres final was strictly a two-man battle between Mennea and Wells, with the defending Olympic champion Don Quarrie of Jamaica a good step behind them in the bronze medal position.

Wells flew past the Italian round the bend into the straight and had a good three-metre advantage from 70 metres out. But he seemed to pull up slightly and Mennea fought back courageously right to the line.

It duplicated the Italian win in the 200 in 1960 by Livio Berruti, now an Italian hero. Mennea's time of 20.19 seconds was 0.02 ahead of Wells but well outside his world mark of 19.72.

Koch completely dominated the women's 400 metres as expected. The 23-year-old medical student from Rostock bettered the Olympic record with her 49.88 but was outside the 48.60 world mark she set last year.

YACHTING: Paul Jensen of Denmark repeated his success of the 1976 Games by taking the gold medal at the Olympic regatta in Tallinn today. Jensen and his crewmen Valdemar Bandolowski and Erik Hansen won the seventh and final race to finish 7.4 points clear of the Soviet crew, who took the silver medal. Anastassios Boudouris of Greece and his crew won the bronze.

Brazilian students Marcos Soares and Eduardo Tenido took their country's second gold medal at the regatta with victory in the 470 class. East Germany's Jörn Borowski and Egbert Swensen finished silver medalists, and the bronze to Jouko Lindgren and Georg Tallberg of Finland.

Esko Rechardt of Finland won his country's first ever gold medal for yachting with victory in the Finn Dinghy event. The silver medal went to Austria's Wolfgang Mayrhofer and the bronze to Andrei Balashov of the Soviet Union.

The only Irish crew at the regatta won the silver medal in the Flying Dutchman class with a second place in the seventh and final race today. David Wilkins and James Wilkinson finished 19 points behind Spain's Alejandro Abascal and Miguel Noguera who made sure of the gold medal yesterday.

BASKETBALL: Italy defeated Spain 95-89 in the Olympics basketball competition Tuesday seemed almost certain to oust the Soviet Union from tomorrow's final to determine the gold and silver medal winners.

Only hope for the Russians, who had earlier been confident of taking the title in the absence of the American title-holders, was that undefeated Yugoslavia would go down to Brazil later tonight. The Yugoslavs, silver medalists at the Montreal Olympics, are already certain of a place in the top medals playoff whatever the outcome of the Brazil match and must be the favourites to capture the Olympic title.

If they beat Brazil, it will leave the Soviet Union and Italy level on points in second place but the Italians will qualify for the final as they have already beaten the Russians once in the semi-final playoffs.

HOCKEY: The Soviet Union won the bronze medal in the Olympic men's hockey tournament today by beating Poland 2-1 in the playoff for third place. Both Soviet goals came in the first half from penalty corner conversions with two low shots by their giant full back Vyacheslav Lampeyev.

The Soviet victory was a repeat of their pool match success over Poland which they won 5-1. But this time the Poles provided much more spirited opposition in a fast, open game.

Poland had a good chance to pull back a goal at the start of the second half but their captain Jerzy Wybraliński put a penalty stroke attempt wide. Their only score came just two minutes from time when Leszek Tork pummelled the ball home in open play. It was the first time the Russians had entered the Olympic competition in hockey, a sport the Soviet Union only took up seriously 11 years ago.

India and Spain meet in the final for the gold and silver medals later this week.

EQUESTRIAN: The Soviet Union won its second Olympic gold medal in equestrian sports when two of its four-man team had faultless rides in the Grand Prix team show-jumping Tuesday. The Soviet team chalked up 20.25 faults after two rounds, while Poland earned the silver with 56 and Mexico the bronze with 59.25.

Only six teams participated in the event, although Olympic rules provide for the top 12 teams in the first round to go through to the second. The low participation reflected a absence of many of the world's best equestrian teams because of the U.S.-led boycott. In all the equestrian events, 11 teams are chasing 18 medals.

Soviet riders also won the team gold in the three-day event which ended on Sunday and their two wins in equestrian sports were a welcome success for a team which has shown promising signs over the past few years.

BOXING: Cuban heavyweight champion Teofilo Stevenson sailed into the semi-finals of the Olympic boxing tournament Tuesday when he knocked out Poland's Grzegorz Skrzec.

Stevenson, twice Olympic and world champion, mauled the Pole with a devastating series of left uppercuts to supplement his feared right hand. Skrzec took two standing counts in the first and second rounds and, looking dazed after Stevenson stepped up his attack, he was counted out on his feet with 48 seconds to go in the last round.

The Cuban heavyweight giant, who has never let an opponent finish an Olympic bout, will face Hungary's Istvan Levai in the semi-finals. Levai today outpointed Sweden's Anders Eklund in a split four to one decision despite his lower height and shorter reach.

Light middleweight Nicholas Wilshire became the fifth British boxer to reach the Olympic quarter-finals yesterday when he got up from a second round knock down to upset European champion Miodrag Perunovic of Yugoslavia on a 3-2 points decision.

Wilshire, only 18, was knocked down with a crashing right hand in the final ten seconds of the second round of the 71 kilos bout, but he got up quickly and did not appear to be badly hurt. He seemed to have won the round, however, by scoring well with right jabs and short hooks.

Judges from Morocco, Puerto Rico and Taiwan scored it for Wilshire. The Yugoslav was awarded all three rounds on the cards of judges from Austria and Italy.

Tanzania got a third man into the quarters when Leonidas Njunwa won his 71 kilos match when Imad Idriss of Syria was disqualified in the third round for butting. Other African fighters did not fare well.

Sidnei Dalwore of Brazil scored a unanimous decision over Leolu Neraio of Ethiopia at 57 kilos and Nigerian Adeyeye Adefunji was knocked out in the third round of his 71 kilos bout against Detlef Kastner of East Germany.

Aleksandr Koshkin became the 10th Soviet fighter to reach the quarter-finals when he knocked Salah Jassim Beden of Iraq flat on his back with a left hook to score a third round knockout in another 71 kilos bout.

Adolfo Horta of Cuba also won, easily outpointing Titi Cercel of Romania at 57 kilos.

WEIGHTLIFTING: An outsider took top honours in the Olympic weightlifting competition for the second straight night yesterday. Ota Zarembo of Czechoslovakia upset the favourites to win the 100 kg division. His combined snatch and jerk total was 395 kg, 2.5 kg more than runnerup Igor Nikitin of the Soviet Union. Alberto Blanco of Cuba, whose total was 385 kg, was third.

Zarembo's combined was an Olympic record because the 100 kilos division is a new weight class. But his 395 kilos total was well off the world record of 402.5 kg.

Zarembo had 180 kg in the snatch and Michael Hennig of East Germany jerked 217.5 kg, both Olympic records.

CYCLING: Soviet cyclist Sergei Sukhoruchenkov yesterday won the Olympic individual road race, crushing all opposition on a twisting, hilly course described by one Western coach as the toughest he has ever seen.

The 23-year-old Soviet rider, winner of last year's Tour d'Avenir and the Berlin-Warsaw-Prague Peace Race, finished nearly three minutes ahead of Czeslaw Lang of Poland and Russian Yuriy Barinov, who crossed in a photo finish.

He finished in four hours 48 minutes 38.9 seconds, an average speed of 37 kilometres an hour. The first riders of the pack finished more than 10 minutes behind. It was the first Soviet victory in the Olympic road race since 1960.

Flag-raising controversy

The International Olympic Committee (IOC) executive board will rule at a meeting here on Thursday whether IOC protocol can be revised to prevent the flying of the United States flag at the Moscow Games closing ceremony on Sunday. IOC sources said today.

Washington has protested strongly to the IOC and the Soviet government and Olympic organising committee that it should not raise the Stars and Stripes in Moscow while the Americans are boycotting the games because of Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

Olympic protocol requires that the national flag of the host city of the next games — in this case Los Angeles — is raised at the end of the closing ceremony here to symbolise the start of a new four-year Olympic cycle. IOC officials have failed to convince Washington that the games stadium should be regarded as Olympic and not Soviet territory.

Peanuts



Andy Capp



Mutt 'n' Jeff



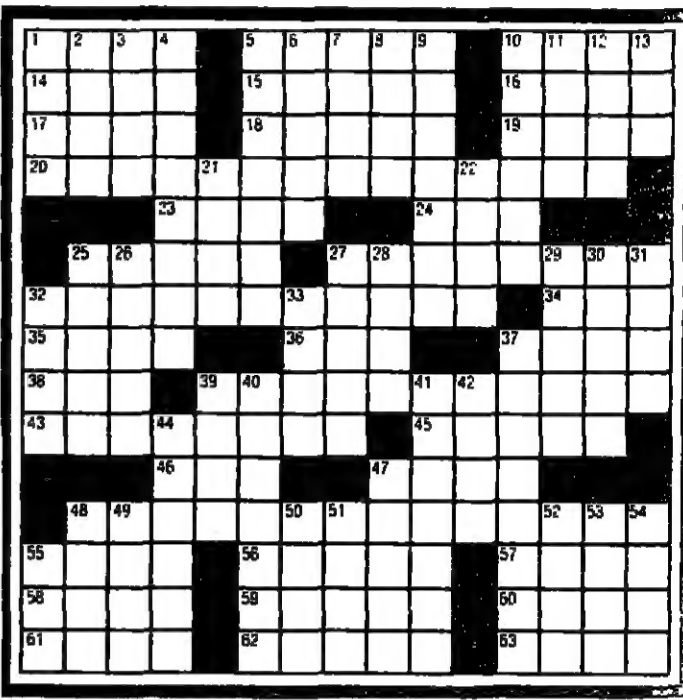
THE Daily Crossword

by Sophie Fierman

ACROSS	24 Feet remorse	46 Legal matter	22 Submerged
1 King of the kitchen	25 Distributed cards	47 Display, for short	23 Ensnared
5 Thunders	27 Decreased	48 Judy Garland words	26 Fame
10 Border on	32 Run of good fortune	55 Too bad	27 Celtic priest
14 Musician	34 Before	56 Accountant's examination	28 imagine, old style
15 Bone comb	35 Stare	57 Jason's ship	29 Smallest amount
16 Vile	36 Partner of cry	58 Pain in the neck	30 Estrada
17 Mineral deposits	37 Weather forecast	59 Treasure	31 Say it isn't so
18 Relating to birth	38 By way of	60 Ripped	32 Cherish
19 Retired for the night	39 Visions of joy	61 Youngsters	33 "My Country 'Tis of —"
20 Kind of romantic prayer	43 Braided	62 Gantry	34 Produce vibrations
23 Redshank	45 Musical symbols	63 Lambs' mamas	35 Landing place

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

DOWN	1 Gloat	41 Host
2 Mala —	42 Half, pref. force	43 Ambition
3 Holiday times	44 Buttrine	45 Immense
4 Food item	46 Throw with force	47 Jacob's brother
5 Headwear	48 "Forehead"	49 Golliwogg
6 Indian	50 Customer	51 Residence abbr.
7 Preminger	52 Spreading	
8 Unkind	53 Not wisely	
9 Sun rooms		
10 Subsidized		
11 All		
12 Customer		
13 Drying		
21 Not wisely		



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JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles. One letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

THEIG
MESOU
DALCUN
TENNIV



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: THE

Yesterday's Jumbles: TIGER GAUZE VERSUS BENUMB
Answer: How she answered when the photographer tried to make a date — IN THE "NEGATIVE"

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN
AND OMAR SEARAH
© 1980 by Chicago Tribune

North-South vulnerable.
South deals.

NORTH
♠ Q109832
♥ J64
♦ 53
♣ 32

EAST
♠ AKJ7
♥ Q1032
♦ Q10872
♣ AKJ

SOUTH
♠ 6
♥ AK5
♦ A964
♣ K10954

The bidding:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass
1 NT Pass Pass Dble.
Pass Pass 2 ♠ Dble.
2 NT Dble. 3 ♠ Dble.
3 NT Dble. Pass Pass
Pass
Opening lead: Seven of ♠.

Many players seem to believe that it is acceptable practice to rescue partner by bidding no trump when they hold a singleton in his suit. You would think that, by now, experience would have taught them the folly of their ways. If you have a singleton in partner's suit and no long, solid suit of your own, where do you expect to make tricks at no trump? At least at a suit contract, long cards can be used for ruffing purposes.

We wondered about the advisability of publishing the auction shown, for few would believe it. But we can vouch for its authenticity. When the smoke cleared, South had

made exactly three tricks, and the penalty was 1,700 points. A kibitzer asked North why he had not taken out to four spades—that would have been 600 points cheaper. North replied that he could not face the prospect of his partner bidding four no trump!

There are those who might feel that the cause of the tragedy was North's decision to respond to his partner's opening bid. We could not disagree more. It cannot be right to suppress a reasonable six-card major suit when partner has opened one of a minor. After all, reverse South's major-suit holdings and game would not be impossible.

Also, we are in agreement with South's decision to rebid one no trump despite his singleton spade. He did not have the strength to rebid two diamonds, which would have been a reverse, and rebidding his weakish five-card club suit was not appealing. North passed in the hope that his side could get out of the auction.

East, whose initial pass had been good strategy, now emerged from the woodwork with a double that his partner was happy to pass. North, not surprisingly, was unwilling to play one no trump doubled, so he took out to two spades—a contract that would have produced at least six tricks. South should have resigned himself to his fate then and there. His rescue to two no trump bordered on the absurd, and there are no words to describe his decision to bid again over three spades.

JORDAN TELEVISION

CHANNEL 3

6:30 Karat
6:45 Cartoon
6:50 Children's Programme
6:55 Religious talk
7:00 Ramadan's prayer
7:15 Arab comedy series
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Religious series
9:30 Arabic series
10:30 Arabic variety programme
11:00 News in Arabic

CHANNEL 6

6:30 French Programme
7:00 News in French
7:30 News in Hebrew
8:30 Comedy
9:10 Olympic Games
10:00 News in English
10:30 Evening Show
11:00 The Duke of Desmond

RADIO JORDAN

7:00 Sign on

7:01 Morning Show
7:30 News Bulletin
7:40 Morning Show
8:00 News Headlines
8:05 Morning Show
8:10 News Bulletin
8:15 Sign off
12:00 Sign on and News Headlines
12:05 News Summary
12:10 Radiothon
12:15 News Bulletin
12:20 Music
12:30 Country Music
12:40 Concert Hour
12:50 News Summary
13:00 Easy Listening
13:10 Old Favorites
13:20 Talking Point
13:30 Radiothon
13:40 News Summary
13:50 Automatic Vegetables, Minerals
14:00 News Desk (News Bulletin, Press Review, News Reports)
14:10 News Reports
14:20 Disco
14:30 Evening Show
14:40 News Summary
14:50 Evening Show
15:00 News Headlines
15:10 Sign off

AMMAN AIRPORT

ARRIVALS:

7:50 Cairo (BA)
8:30 Jeddah
8:55 Agiba
9:10 Laraca (CY)
9:15 Kuwait
9:30 Muscat, Dubai
10:00 Beirut
10:10 Kuwait (KAC)
10:30 Baghdad, Laraca (Tamm)
10:40 Jeddah (SDI)
10:50 Cairo (EA)
16:40 Cairo
17:00 Brussels, Geneva
17:10 Copenhagen, Athens
18:15 Cairo
18:15 Dubai
18:15 Kuwait
18:30 Bangkok, Abu Dhabi
19:45 Beirut (MEA)
20:30 Frankfurt, Munich, Damascus (LH)
20:30 Baghdad (IA)
21:00 London (BA)

DEPARTURES:

7:00 Agiba
8:55 Cairo (EA)
9:20 Beirut (MEA)
10:10 Athens, Amsterdam (KLM)
10:10 Laraca (CY)
10:30 Alin Dubai, Dubai
11:00 Rome
11:00 New York
12:00 London
12:30 Cairo
14:00 Kuwait (KAC)
14:10 Kuwait
14:15 Laraca, Baghdad (Tamm)
15:00 Jeddah (SDI)
17:00 Beirut
18:00 Baghdad (IA)

EMERGENCIES

DOCTORS:
Amman
AS Ad al (1519/73461)
Safad (73500)
1440
Mawarid Al Azzam (74545)
Zarga
Mithab Al Hijaw (81217)

PHARMACIES:

Amman
Nawroth (23672)
Bashraq (10955)
Al Safa
Al Mawarid (151048)
Irbid
Safad

TAXES:

Amman (22230)
Khalid (22715)
Al-Safad (21091)
Ruma (25095)

BBC RADIO

GMT

6:30 The Breakfast Show
6:45 News, pop music, letters, listener's questions
7:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analysis
7:10 Special English: news, features
7:20 Special English: news, features
7:30 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analysis
7:40 VOA Magazine: American, science, culture, letters
7:50 Special English: news
8:05 Music USA (Live)
8:15 VOA World Report
8:20 News, Correspondents' reports, background features, media comments, analysis

CULTURAL CENTRES (Amman)

American Centre 41250
British Council 361474
French Cultural Centre 77000
German Institute 40205
Soviet Cultural Centre 50000
Spanish Cultural Centre 67805
Hajjia Arab Centre 67805
Y.W.C.A. 67805
Amman Municipal Library 36121
University of Jordan Library 65111
United Nations 36191
Folklore Museum 36191

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS (Amman)

Ambulance (government) 75111
Civil defence rescue 36791-4
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) 36381-3

Municipal water service (emergency) 77111-3

Police headquarters 77111-4
Najdah roving patrol reserve police (English spoken) 24 hours a day
Emergency (ALLA) 33205
Airport information (ALLA) 73111
Jordan Television 73111
Radio, English Section 74104
Fire, fire police 19
Fire headquarters 2290

CULTURAL CENTRES (Damascus)

Al Hums Theatre 226-460
Al Sha'bi Art Gallery 228-577
American Centre 452-362
Arab Cultural Centre 333-727
Belgian Cultural Centre 337-981

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS (Damascus)

Ambulance (government) 118-1
Chamber of Commerce 118-1
Electric Power Co. (repair) 223-4
Fire headquarters 114-4
Information 90
Municipal water service 333-7

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Divided by religion, language and loyalties

The New Hebrides get their independence but Santo wants more

PORT VILA, New Hebrides, July 29 (AP) — Britain and France gave independence to the New Hebrides at midnight last night, ending 74 years of

chaotic joint rule that has left the fledgling country divided by religion, language, politics and loyalties to the two European powers.

French-speaking separatists still control the main town on the island of Espiritu Santo despite the presence of 200 British and French troops. This presented the new country with serious security and internal problems that could wreck hopes for stable government.

The British Union Jack and the French Tricolour were lowered in separate ceremonies, ending the condominium, better known in the South Pacific as a pandemonium.

French Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Olivier Stirn and resident commissioner Jean-Jacques Robert personally lowered the French flag with no pomp or photographers at the French administration building.

"France never has a flag lowering ceremony," Mr. Stirn said.

The British resident commissioner Andrew Stuart invited 1,000 people to a cocktail party at his island home, a band played, and guests drank a toast to Queen Elizabeth before the flag was lowered.

At midnight Father Walter Lini, an Anglican priest, was sworn in as first prime minister of Vanuatu as the New Hebrides will now be called.

Guests from 34 countries will attend a ceremony on the former British cricket pitch today to see the red, green and black Vanuatu flag raised. Dancing and canoe races will follow and the independence festivities will end with a fireworks display.

While the citizens of the capital celebrate, the rest of the country of 112,000 people scattered over

72 islands, remains doubtful.

Mr. Jimmy Stevens, a former bulldozer driver with 25 wives still controls Luganville, the main town on Espiritu Santo, which he took over with a band of tribesmen armed with bows and arrows two months ago.

Although British and French troops flew into Santo last Thursday they have so far failed to arrest Mr. Stevens or his French speaking supporters despite demands for action from the New Hebrides government.

Mr. Stevens wants autonomy for the island and the government fears separatist sentiments could spread to other islands in the group.

A government mission flew to Santo yesterday, only hours before independence, to re-establish a government presence on the largest and richest island in the group.

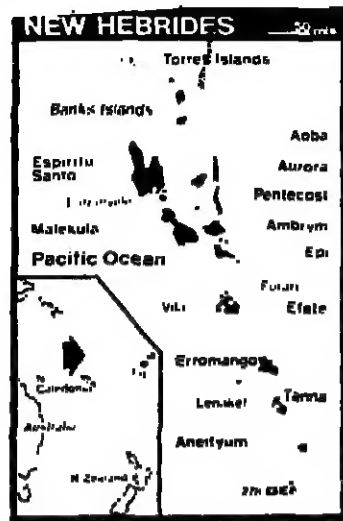
Mr. Olivier Stirn, speaking at a press conference last night, said France would guarantee the safety of French citizens of Santo but would not agree to military intervention after independence to put down the rebels.

This was taken to mean France opposed a request by the New Hebrides to the Papua New Guinea government for 300 troops for a peace-keeping force after independence.

The Papua New Guinea government will decide on August 5 whether it will agree to the request.

Papua New Guinea has sent 150 troops, including a baggage band, to Port Vila for the independence

ceremonies, bringing the number of foreign troops to 550 including British, French and a small detachment of Australians who were advisers to the Papua New Guinea force.



Mr. Stirn refused to comment on remarks Mr. Jean-Jacques Robert made to colonists on Santo last week in which he said France had sent troops to prevent French citizens being massacred by Australian, British and Papua New Guinea soldiers.

Britain is represented at the ceremonies by the Duke of Gloucester—a cousin of Queen Elizabeth, and the U.S. government is represented by Mr. James Michener whose best-selling "Tales of the South Pacific" were based on his war-time experiences on the island of Espiritu Santo.

Soviet forces attempt to crush Afghan mutineers

NEW DELHI, July 29 (R) — Soviet forces in Afghanistan have mounted a major military operation to crush an Afghan army mutiny southwest of Kabul, diplomatic sources said here yesterday.

The sources said the 14th Afghan division in Ghazni and an army unit in nearby Maidan-Shahr had mutinied, according to reports reaching diplomats in Kabul.

They said Soviet MiG-21 fighter-bombers and Mi-24 helicopter gunships had been seen in Kabul heading southwest for the past four days in what one source called the largest display of aerial activity since last December's Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Several large convoys also left Kabul by road, the sources said.

Diplomatic sources said the 14th division was equipped with tanks, artillery and anti-aircraft weapons, possibly including Soviet-built surface-to-air SAM missiles.

Weapons of Afghan troops who mutinied or deserted in the past are known to have reached Muslim guerrilla groups.

The sources said it was not immediately clear whether the reported mutiny was linked with President Karmal's efforts to consolidate the position of his Parcham (flag) faction of the ruling People's Democratic Party (PDP).

The Afghan army is dominated by members of the rival Khalq (masses) faction. But western diplomats in Kabul say purges and desertions have reduced its strength to about 40,000 men — about half its size two years ago.

President Karmal called for an end to "fractionalism" when he addressed a party plenum meeting in Kabul last Wednesday.

Strong earthquake shakes S. Pacific

GOLDEN, Colorado, July 29 (AP) — A strong earthquake today shook the Santa Cruz islands in the South Pacific. U.S. Geological Survey reported.

It was the fourth large earthquake to hit the Santa Cruz islands in less than three weeks, and the eighth to strike Melanesia — an area stretching from Indonesia almost to New Zealand in less than five weeks.

The latest tremor, centred northeast of Brisbane, Australia, had a magnitude of 6.8 on the Richter scale, according to the U.S. earthquake information centre in Golden, Colorado, and occurred at 2:11 p.m. local time.

The Richter scale is a measure

of ground motion as recorded on seismographs. Every increase of one number means a tenfold increase in magnitude. Thus a reading of 7.5 reflects an earthquake 10 times stronger than one of 6.5.

An earthquake of 6 on the Richter scale can cause severe damage.

The largest tremor in Melanesia recently was a "great" earthquake of magnitude 8, on July 18 in the New Hebrides islands, just south of the Santa Cruz islands. That was the world's first "great" earthquake since a shock near Sumatra island in Indonesia on Aug. 19, 1977, that also registered 8 on the scale.

21 Guatemalans killed as guerrillas fight army

GUATEMALA CITY, July 29 (AP) — Twenty-one people were killed and seven wounded as army troops fought a fierce gun battle with leftist guerrillas entrenched last Friday in the cemetery of a small town in northeastern Guatemala, an army spokesman said yesterday.

The spokesman said a sub-lieutenant, a sergeant and a soldier were killed and six soldiers and a rural guard were wounded in the fighting in San Juan Cotzal, 224 kilometres from the capital. He said 18 guerrillas were also

killed.

The guerrillas belong to the Guerrilla army of the Poor, one of three clandestine organisations trying to replace General Romeo Fernando Lucas Garcia's rightist regime with a Marxist government, the spokesman said.

The guerrillas, who had entrenched themselves in the town cemetery, tried to seize control of the rest of the town, but fled when they met stiff resistance from army reinforcements, the spokesman said.

As 'Billygate' enquiries continue We've 'nothing to hide' Carter tells his cabinet

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP) — U.S. President Jimmy Carter told his cabinet yesterday that his administration has "nothing to hide" in the growing controversy over Mr. Carter's ties to Libya, the president's chief spokesman said.

"Nothing will be held back," Mr. Carter pledged, according to White House press secretary Jody Powell. "Everything is being laid out."

Meanwhile, Mr. Powell reported that one of the president's closest confidantes, Atlanta lawyer Charles Kirbo, had arrived in Washington on Sunday, presumably to talk the matter over with the president. Mr. Billy Carter, the president's younger brother, was forced by the U.S. Justice Department to register as an agent of Libya in connection with his activities on behalf of the Libyan government. He has received a \$220,000 installment on a \$500,000 loan from Libya but there has been no word on how the money was spent.

In other Billy Carter developments yesterday, Arizona Democrat Senator Dennis DeConcini said fugitive financier Robert Vesco claims to have arranged with the Libyan government to pay Mr. Billy Carter \$220,000 as a way to embarrass the Carter administration. Sen. DeConcini said he doesn't believe the claim without more information but said he will investigate it.

And Indiana Democrat Birch

Bayh, chairman of a special senate committee investigating the Billy Carter-Libya ties, said his panel will also look into reports of payments made by Libya to members of Congress.

Sen. DeConcini and Utah Republican Orrin Hatch, who interviewed Mr. Vesco in the Bahamas over the weekend, said yesterday they were sceptical about his story.

Sen. DeConcini said he wasn't convinced, but Sen. Hatch said Mr. Vesco has been right before and he thinks further investigation might bear out the allegation that Mr. Vesco arranged Libyan payments of \$220,000 to Mr. Billy Carter that the president's brother said was a loan.

The two senators said Mr. Vesco maintained his motive was vengeance for the administration's refusal to drop federal fraud and embezzlement charges against him.

Sen. Bayh said his panel will hold two hearings on the politically explosive controversy before the Democratic national convention begins Aug. 11. The select panel is meeting today to consider hiring a non-partisan

attorney.

Sen. Bayh, in India, refused to speculate on how the special senate committee would be conducted by the judiciary and Foreign Relations committees, but said two things that stand out: the stupidity of Billy Carter-Libya.

"It's one thing if a brother out here who's and... causing embarrassment to the president. We all can pat ourselves with that."

"It's another if he has any way or other influenced the government. We have seen of that, but there has been a lot of insinuation."

Sen. Bayh said he also investigated reports that Mr. Vesco received pay from Libya but said that the reports are true, doesn't mean any of them been influenced, just like we'll find that the administration hasn't been

The president's brother, Fred Carter, is a foreign agent, avoid a grand jury investigation into his Libyan connections.

Muscovites throng city street to grieve for dead entertainer

MOSCOW, July 29 (R) — Mounted police helped break up a grief-stricken crowd which gathered today to mourn Soviet actor and singer Vladimir Vysotsky in a demonstration unlike any seen in Moscow in years.

Several thousand people thronged streets near Moscow's Taganka theatre. Some stood on rooftops at other windows, to pay their respects to Mr. Vysotsky, who in his work had trod a narrow line between the controversial and the respectable.

Mr. Vysotsky, who was married to the French actress Marina Vlady, died last Friday of heart trouble after three months in hospital. He was about 42.

After his body had been taken to a cemetery in northern Moscow after lying in public view for four hours at the Taganka theatre,

hundreds of people gathered in front of the building.

Scores of girls and young women wept openly.

Wreaths were piled at the door, but when a small portrait of the artist was removed from a ground-floor window of the theatre a group of about 20 mainly young people began chanting for it to be re-instated.

Ten or 12 youths giving the clenched-fist salute, chanted until the portrait was propped up at an upper floor window.

The crowd clapped for about five minutes. Some people tossed carnations towards the portrait.

Temper frayed as police, in white dress uniform for the Olympic games, and young civil defence workers linked arms to push back the crowd and re-open the street.

One man in the crowd is correspondent. "This is a political demonstration. We love him."

Police on horses were drafted after people refused to obey a loud hailer requests to take metro home.

As the horses pushed into crowd, many people fell back, knocking over a metal barrier.

A storm of jeers and whistles greeted the police action. There were several scuffles between civilians and police. One man chased through the crowd by policemen.

Police action appeared restrained and sympathetic, what was an unusual event in a society where such public demonstrations are a rare occurrence.

Decade for Women conference gives U.S. a second setback

COPENHAGEN, July 29 (AP) — The United States suffered another setback in the world conference of the United Nations Decade for Women here yesterday as Cuba, Syria, East Germany and Angola teamed up to torpedo a U.S. resolution condemning discrimination based on race as well as sex.

The resolution was presented last week by Ms. Dorothy Height, president of the National Council of Black Women. It was seen as a major triumph for all minority women in the United States.

But as the resolution came up for committee debate, two days before the conference was scheduled to end, the United States ran into a concerted counteraction that forced Ms. Height, angry and distressed, to withdraw the resolution.

Cuba, East Germany and Syria came up with amendments that were unpalatable to the U.S. delegation. Especially the East German move was impossible for the United States to accept as it would add to the resolution a condemnation of discrimination based on Zionism as well as colonialism and fascism.

Ms. Height told the committee the resolution, considered unique for attacking the double burden of discrimination based on both race and sex, and applicable to developed as well as developing countries was "far too important" to be ruined by the introduction into it of language contrary to the

original purpose.

But after the United States formally withdrew its own resolution it was promptly reintroduced, including the amendments, by Angola.

The U.S. delegation tried to have this ruled out of order on the grounds that Angola was introducing an entirely new resolution long past the deadline for new resolutions.

But the committee's East German legal adviser accepted the Angolan move, and the committee was thrown into a state of confusion, with the United States moving to have the amendments stricken and Egypt and Mexico intervening with a set of amendments to amend the amendments. As the committee adjourned the U.S. delegation was expected to try to win over African and other delegations for support of the original U.S. resolution. It had been presented by the United States as an important new instrument as it could be used by all non-white women — or two-thirds of the world's female population — in their struggle for equality.

The setback for the United States followed a defeat last Friday by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and its allies in eastern Europe, Asia and Africa. In a committee vote, they rammed through an Indian-sponsored resolution stipulating that U.N. aid to Palestinian women must be provided "in con-

sultation and cooperation" with the PLO.

In the resolution on discrimination by sex as well as race, the U.S. delegation had avoided the word "racism", and Ms. Height had hoped it would be voted into the programme of action for the second half of the decade without "extraneous injections by other countries."

WASHINGTON -- Rapid population growth will lead to increasing difficulties for developing countries over the next twenty years both in their rapidly growing cities and in rural areas, according to a new U.S. government report.

Assuming that present trends continue, rising concentrations of people in urban areas will put "extreme pressures" on sanitation, water supplies, health care, food, shelter, and jobs in developing countries, the Global 2000 Report to President Carter said, and the majority of people in large developing country cities are likely to live in slums and shanty towns where sanitation and other public services are minimal by the end of the century.

The report, released on July 24, was prepared by President Carter's Council on Environmental Quality and the U.S. Department of State.

Mexico City will have more than 30 million people by the end of the century, the report says — roughly three times the present population of the New York metropolitan area — and Calcutta, Bombay, Cairo, Jakarta, and Seoul will all have between 15 million and 20 million people. Some 400 cities will have more than one million each.

"Rapid growth in world population will hardly have altered by 2000. The world's population will grow from 4,000 million in 1975 to 6,350 million in 2000, an increase of more than 50 per cent. The rate of growth will slow only marginally, from 1.8 per cent a year to 1.7 per cent.

"In terms of sheer numbers, population will be growing faster in 2000 than it is today, with 100 million people added each year compared with 75 million in 1975. Ninety per cent of this growth will occur in the poorest countries."

Also, it suggests, existing

The world must not wait to act - by the year 2000 it will be too late

income disparities between the wealthiest and poorest countries will widen over the next twenty years. Per capita Gross National Product in the industrialised countries will approximate the equivalent of \$8,500 but will average less than \$600 in developing countries.

Difficult as urban conditions will be, the report projects, conditions in rural areas of many developing countries will generally be worse.

"Food, water, health, and income problems are often most severe in outlying agricultural and grazing areas," the report notes. "And in some areas, rural-urban migration and rapid urban growth are being accelerated by deteriorating rural conditions."

"Regional water shortages will become more severe. In the 1970-2000 period population growth alone will cause requirements for water to double in nearly half the world."

Still greater increases would be needed to improve standards of living. In many less developed countries, water supplies will become increasingly erratic by 2000 as a result of extensive deforestation. Development of new water supplies will become more costly virtually everywhere.

The report says the quantity of food that will be available to the poorest groups of people in rural areas of poor countries "will simply be insufficient to permit children to reach normal body weight and intelligence and to permit normal activity and good health in adults."

Citing FAO (Food and Agricultural Organisation) data, it suggests that consumption in some central African countries will be "more than 20 per cent below

food production is 90 per cent higher in 2000 than today as a consequence of more intensive use of yield-enhancing, energy-intensive inputs and technologies such as fertiliser, pesticides, herbicides, and irrigation.

"Food production is not likely to increase fast enough to meet rising demands unless world agriculture becomes significantly more dependent on petroleum and petroleum-related inputs," it asserts — and that would have large implications for the cost of

"Per capita consumption in the industrialised countries is projected to rise 21 per cent above 1970 levels," it states, "with increase of from 40 to more than

"The world's population will grow from 4,000 million in 1975 to 6,350 million in 2000, an increase of more than 50 per cent."

50 per cent in Japan, eastern Europe, and the Soviet Union, and 28 per cent in the United States."

However, the report suggests that rising food output in developing countries "will barely keep ahead of population growth," and hence the outlook for improved diets for the poorest people in the poorest developing countries is sobering.

Nevertheless, it asserts, the world "has the capacity, both physical and economic, to produce enough food to meet substantial increases in world demand through to the year 2000."

"The projected food situation has many implications for food assistance and trade," the report notes. "The most prosperous developing countries will turn increasingly to the world's commercial markets. In the poorest countries, which lack the finance to buy food, requirements for international food assistance will expand."

The report suggested that such food exporting developing countries as Argentina and Thailand can be expected to increase their food production for export because of their cost advantage over countries dependent on energy-intensive inputs such as fertilisers, pesticides, and fuels, whose costs have risen very rapidly.

The report pointed out that fish is an important source of protein in some developing countries, but predicted that the world harvest of fish will rise little, if at all, by the year 2000.

It also said that extinctions of plant and animal species will



Food for Bangladesh: Red Cross workers provide these Burmese refugees with daily meals in the last of 13 camps situated in Bangladesh (Gamma photo)

minimum standards, assuming no recurrence of severe drought, and the average caloric intake in south Asia (primarily India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh) will remain at sub-standard levels."

These circumstances will prevail, the study says, even if world

food production. The report anticipates that world food production will increase more rapidly than world population, with average per capita consumption increasing significantly during the coming years.

Spanish general injured, bodyguard killed by guerrillas in central Madrid

MADRID, July 29 (Agencies) — Gunmen believed to be Basque guerrillas shot and slightly wounded an army general and killed his military police bodyguard in a central Madrid street today, police said.

A military chauffeur was also seriously wounded in the attack which occurred minutes after General Arturo Criad Amategui, 65-year-old director-general of army health, left home for work in his official car.

Witnesses said three young gunmen opened fire from two points as the general's car passed.

The military police bodyguard was killed instantly. The attackers took the dead bodyguard's sub-machinegun before escaping in a car.

There were no immediate claims of responsibility for the attack but police said spent ammunition found at the scene was of a type used by the Basque separatist guerrilla group, ETA.

The general's armed escort was the second bodyguard killed in a terrorist attack this year. Pvt. Jose Ramirez, 19, was slain in March when terrorists exploded a bomb in an attempt to assassinate Maj. Gen. Fernando Esquivias, a former aide to dictator Gen. Francisco Franco. The general escaped unhurt.

Since 1977, 24 military men, including five generals, have been killed by guerrillas. ETA has claimed responsibility for 20 of the killings.

فَكَذَّبَ الْأَمَلُ